TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR ME WIDOW AND ORPHANS. "- AURAHAM LINCOLN. THE MALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEET OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEETS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF FUNDIOUS AND COUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUP-TIDNED. .. - SEC. 4, ART. KIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER-ESTS OF THE SOLDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COURTRY. I CARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COURADES OF THE ORDER." PAUL VANDERVOORT COMMANDED IN CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY One Dollar per Year.

months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

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YOUR BURNSTEIPTION WILL EXPIRE BY LOOKING THE BANE AS THAT OF THE WHOLE NUMBER " OF THE LAST DE"ADDRESSES. - ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS

FROM EVERY SECTION IN SEGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD MAT-TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

ING, AD DENTS BER LINE, THURTEEN INSERTIONS to PER CENT. DISCOUNTS TWENTY-SIX INDERTIONS 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT; ADDRESS OF DENTS PER LINE. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE MUNHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SUCCEND-CLASS MATTER.

a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present and warranted to keep accurate time. Here is an unlimited opportunity for Christmas presents.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. THE NATIONAL THIRI NE employs no agents It has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will only be sent on re-

ceipt of the subscription price. 2. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE does not keep any open accounts whatever. The low price at which

ment should be on a each basis. Orders not accompanied with cash will receive no attention 3. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address. Always give the old as well

4. Persons who receive sample copies of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should see to it that they reach those who will be likely to subscribe for it, and tirge them to do so at once.

5. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request no circumstances guarantee their publication at

165; total, 1,261.

Y, in forwarding a club of new subscribers, Congress, in order that our veterans may how to get one of their own. the most." The example set by Comrade McFarland is one that cannot be too widely followed.

General Sherman on The Tribune. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

From the nature of the articles published in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent me, I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to co-operate with you in all practicable measarcs to that end, without money and without price. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

roy, as the thousands who have read his fa- that any other class of his constituents has. bodying as it does a continued history of the admit, is familiar with war in all its phases, duty, to communicate their views to their placed in the hands of the rising generation. and his descriptions of army life are unu- representatives freely and frankly, for, after | The citizen of all classes will find entertainsually felicitous. They have the true local all, our Congressmen are but public servants color and the genuine army flavor, for Com- elected to execute the popular will. In the rade McElroy writes of what he saw and of | contest that is approaching THE TRIBUNE | what he was a part.

THE advices from the East are very conbetween France and China or not. No doubt of every ex-soldier in the country, exerted in French also protest that they are not anx- both THE TRIBUNE and its readers hold so ious for a trial at arms, still the Chambers | dear, continue to vote money and the War Office to send re-enforcements to the East. They are not conducting themselves in a manner to convince an observer that they at least are not preparing for war, whether they will

MATTHEW ARNOLD lectured in Washington on Monday night. It was hard work for his audience. He has a way of running along until he comes to the final and impertant word of the sentence, when his voice | point of the rolling year in his estimation. drops like a stone disappearing in the bot- It holds up to the gray-haired man a looktom of a well. The result is that those on ing glass, in which he sees the face of a the front seats crane their necks to catch to cts. : THERE LINES IS CTO. OTHER TRANSPORT ADVERTISE his meaning, and those sitting in the rear of the hall have not the slightest idea what he FRETERING METERICES SO FER CENT. DISCOUNT. READING is talking about. He did not begin to draw a matter of course, and gay boys and girls the house which came to hear Oscar Wilde. It pays best to be a mountebank.

a plan which contemplates the construction Day stir our martial spirit and reflect the To any person who will send us | we have a fleet of about twenty-five war | its nativity; but all our calendar is lighted ships. It may be that Mr. Hale is right. up by the brightness of the holiday sacred The eyes of the United States will no doubt | to the joys of our childhood. be opened some day, when it will occur to In point of fact, it is not known upon a new Waterbury watch, inclosed everybody all at once what fools we have what day of the year Christ was born, but in a handsome satin-lined case, been in simply depending upon the fact the scholars very generally agree that it tack at any moment from the most insignifi- century that the observance of the day came | Geo. H. Cordwell, Shirley Village, Mass 100 cant foreign power.

Congress and the Soldier.

AT the opening of the present Congressas has been the case with nearly all new Congresses-a large number of pension and bounty measures were introduced, and, as is customary, referred to the proper committees. In the Senate, General Logan introduced a number of beneficiary measures, 8d Page.-A Queer Christmas: How Little Alice | including the equalization of bounties bill and that to pension ex-Union prisoners of war, while Senator Ingalls brought forward again the bill to re-enact the arrears of pension law with the limitation clause stricken out. There can be no doubt that there is an earnest purpose on the part of the soldiers' friends in both-Houses of Congress to secure, if possible, its favorable action on these measures. But our readers ourriers-Post Elections-Other Department must not imagine from this cheering aspect of affairs that the much desired legislation can be obtained except after a long and determined struggle. They may be sure that whatever such chronic soldier-haters as Senator Beck, of Kentucky, can do to obstruct the passage of measures designed to fulfill the promises of the Government to its defenders will be done, and they must be prepared to see these measures not only antagonized by politicians of this class, but by the whole pack of unserupulous editors, whose hue and cry against our pensioners is still reverberating in the ears of the country. In advance of the formation by Speaker it is furnished renders it necessary that its manage- | Carlisle of the committees of the House it is impossible to forecast the committee action that will be taken on these various send us the label on the last paper received, and measures. It may be, as has frequently Khedive of Egypt threatens to resign unless demonstrated the enormous profit to be realto that effect and the necessary postage, and under parties to cut down, if not abolish entirely, sely put down Arabi Pasha to keep the construct a water highway across the isthmus. THE number of pension certificates issued United States Treasury, will provoke a for- sibility of the affairs for all northeastern They know that the price of freight from and signed during the week ending Decem- midable opposition to pension legislation of Africa. The delta of the Nile is rich enough New York to San Francisco would be reguber 15, 1883, were as follows: Original, 339; any description whatever. It would not to furnish taxes to pay the interest on bonds lated by the shortened water route. increase, 588; re-issue, 79; restoration, 31; be the first time that soldiers' rights had held in England. Satisfied on that point, duplicate, 12; arrears, 0; accrued pensions, been sacrificed to what were falsely regarded | England's interest in Egypt terminates 47; pensions under act of March 3, 1883, as the political necessities of the hour.

writes: "I pay for three copies in order not become the victims of over-confidence. that some of my comrades may enjoy it as We believe that it is within their power, well as myself. Among all my magazines and if that power be properly exerted, to papers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE I prize bring the members of the Forty-eighth Congress to a sense of the justice of their claims, and secure their embodiment in appropriate legislation, but they cannot hope to do that unless they make their wishes known plainly and practically. It * Congress for the recognition of their the proper recognition of the soldier's servrightz, but they should, as individuals working in unison, impress upon their representatives in Congress personally the urgency of their cause and their determination to hold accountable every man who may prove faithless to their interests. It is a great mistake to suppose-as some politicians have been rash enough to assertthat the soldier is played out. He is not, and never will be played out until the last W. T. Sherman roll-call sounds. He is present in every community; he exerts a direct and potential In another column, this week, we print influence in all public affairs; he is a voter, the first part of a most charming paper by and his vote counts on election day. There Comrade John McEiroy, editor of the Toledo is not a Congressman in any Northern State Blade, on "The Camp-fire of Old," read at whose constituency is not largely composed | community whom they may see on this | which it has presented since its recent enlarge-

expects to do its full share of fighting. Its voice will be heard above the noisy babble of politicians like Beck, but it wants to feel that flicting as to whether there will be a war be- | behind it and supporting it is the influence | expected. Persevere. England is bringing great pressure to bear | the most direct and earnest manner to bring upon China to accept mediation. The about the recognition of the rights which

Christmas.

The greatest holiday of the year is again at hand. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Episcopal churches it ranks below Easter in the point of importance as a Christian festival, but to the children it is greater than them all. As the child grows up to the man, the holy memories of the season, which cling to him like an incense of the past, keep it still enthroned as the pivotal mother long gone to her rest, a father whose struggles and labors for his children's happiness were then thoughtlessly accepted as whom the storms of later life have scattered. The past comes back to us at such a time, because its record was stamped indelibly SENATOR HALE, who will be at the head | upon the then colorless tablets of our memof the Naval Committee this winter, thinks ory. Thus Easter may signify more in a that the sentiment of the country is in favor devotional sense as the corner-stone of our of rebuilding our navy. He is going to faith; New Year's Day mark off another work seriously to bring forward a bill upon | milestone of our mortality; Independence of from five to seven ships every year until | deeds of those who nourished the Nation at

hat we are big and strong for protection was not upon the 25th of December. Owing J. R. Mabbott, Helena, Wis. We present 3,000 miles of coast inviting at- to this nucertainty it was not till the fifth to be generally fixed among Christians. L. C. Stover, Wheaton, Ili...... Strange to say, the holiday was not settled | Robt. T. Dick, Buffalo, N., Y upon in the East, where Christ lived and Win. Nichols, Chester, Mass was put to death, but the custom came first | Paddy Shields Post, No. 26, Clarence, Mo 3 00 into vogue in western Europe and advanced | P. Beckwith, Winona, Ill toward the Orient.

> Among other causes assigned for the Cicero Rhonds, Freedom, Kan. selection of December 25th to commemorate A. N. Malthy, Beaver Mill, Wis the event of Christ's birth is that the fathers of the church at Rome took this means of | Carried forward from last week supplanting a great pagan festival which the people observed on that date.

The Germanic peoples have made Christ- have said \$88.35 instead of \$81.35. mas what it is, as a great domestic holiday. The Christmas tree is of German origin. Every household has one set up with its fruit of joy for the children, and its glowing tapers. "Merrie England" added the yule log and her roast beef and plumb pudding, and her seafaring proclivities carried the central ideas of the festival all over the new

worlds on which her people have set foot. It is a day for kindness, charity and good wishes. The poor are made to rejoice, and the wall between wealth and poverty is thrown down. It sheds a benign influence upon all men, reminding us that the good things we have are not our own, except for a moment as it were. It makes men better for the deeds of kindness to their fellow-

In the spirit of the hour, we wish our patrons and friends a truly "Merry Christ-

England and Egypt. COMBADE S. F. McFaeland, Oxford, N. ures that may arise in both branches of difficult problem to her politicians to-day is

Confidential.

We desire to have a little chat in confidence with our patrons. We wish to express our thanks to the many persons who have been so industriously engaged in the formation of clubs. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has an object in life, which is steadily being realized. It is, in the words of Abraham is not enough that, through their various | Lincoln, "to care for the widow and fatherorganizations, they should memorialize less," and to secure, by every honest means.

> The laws of the country are a reflection of public sentiment. It is, therefore, important that correct views upon all matters in which the soldier is interested should be as widely disseminated as possible. The effect of the immense circulation among thinking men of literature of a healthy character is manifest from time to time, and the veterans of the late war more than any other class can point to instances where it has inured substantially to their benefit.

> gaged in the formation of clubs the importance of representing to the persons of their

mous history of Andersonville will readily It is their privilege, and, in this case, their late war, no more useful matter can be ment and pleasure in the perusal of its carefully prepared articles from the pen of which the country affords.

Another word! Do not be discouraged if your club does not swell as rapidly as you apparent as early as July 1, 1866-but a year

Never fail to ask an old soldier whether he is a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE. If not, lend him a copy, and the next time you see

him he will want the paper regularly. All persons competing for premiums should state very fully, in the language of Ben Butler, "what they want." We do not whom these guarantees had been given. know unless we receive the information distinetly from you, and you do. Please do not mystify our bookkeepers by indefinite-

ness on this subject. us that they want THE TRIBUNE, but they feel very poor and would like us to carry will send us the subscription price in future. We wish we could afford to furnish THE impossible, however; but we will do the best we can for the few of you who have answer all your letters personally, but take your paper until January 1. At that time, however, we shall be obliged to take your send us subscription price or join a club. We do not like to part with old friends, but without leave" will have to be dropped as "deserters" January 1, 1884.

Steedman Fund. During the past week the following addi-

THE TRIBUNE: H, Murphy, Sandy Hill, N. Y .. A. J. Hoeffliger, Hailey, Idaho ... W. A. Bartlett, Blandford, Mass ... Fred, T. Taylor, New Tacoma, Wash. Ter. 4 00 W. W. Randall, Sea View, Mass Capt. J. L. Clark Post, 47, Green City, Mo ... 1 55 L. Stillwell, Osage Mission, Kan.,

In stating the amount last week we should

Chronology of the War.

With this number of THE TRIBUNE we conclude the list of skirmishes, engagements, arranged in weekly anniversaries, having begun its publication on January 4 of this reliable data attainable.

Adjutant-General's Office from returns, reports and regimental records, is complete only for the two first years of the war, and when completed will add to the maining years about in the proportion which the weekly list for 1862 exceeds those for 1863-4 in our publication.

THERE is some evidence that our Govern-The False Prophet continues to have full | Capal. Of course, he will construct his canal. sway in the valley of the Upper Nile. The Why should be not? The Suez Canal has been the case in the past, that some of Great Britain shall send an army to put ized from such a venture, and capital is these bills, despite their meritorious charac- down the rebellion. Such an expedition always ready to follow a course once plainly ter, will never be reported for action to the would cost England about one hundred marked out. It will all end in trouble, body in which they originated. It may be, million dollars, and she cannot see any pros- probably, at Panama, which might have too, that the insane desire which seems to pect of an adequate return for such an out- been avoided had not each political party animate certain elements in both political lay. It is only lately that Sir Garnet Wol- checkmated the other in any proposition to the internal revenue taxes, and thus pre- Egyptian government intact, and Great No small element in the case has been the vent the accumulation of any surplus in the Britain does not care to assume the respon- attitude of the trans-continental railroads

We are thus candid in enumerating the Suez Canal. Of course she never loses must go. Still they stay, and probably will the obstacles to the passage of these meas- sight of the highway to India, and the most for some time to come. The power of the people every year.

ee by comparison with this number on the tag, pasted on their paper, whether their subscription has nearly expired. All whose renew at once to avoid missing any num-

THERE is a proposition in Congress to. redcem the trade dollar at its face value. It s reported that the Chinese-who are no fools-are preparing to send some sixty millions of them back to this country very promptly, upon which they would make about 15 per cent. by the exchange,

Among publishers who have carried into their work serious convictions as to their duty to the public in the matter of supplying good literature, and who have resolutely resisted all temptations in the more lucrative direction of that which is simply sensational, an henorable place may be claimed for D. Lothrop & Co., who have accomplished in the United States We wish to arge upon those who are en- a work second to that of no publishing house.

We congratulate our evening cotemporary, the Evening Star, on the improved appearance

CHARITY. The Second of the Cardinal Principles of

ond pillar of the superstructure of the Grand Army of the Republic. Its founders forsaw the most able contributors upon war subjects | that the introduction of this principle would make the Order of great and lasting benefit to all who came within reach of its influence. The need of Charity in the Grand Army was after the close of the war and the year when the Grand Army was organized. It was even the Government to encourage enlistments would fall very far short of fulfillment, and the duty of caring for the crippled and diseased Union soldiers and the helpless widows and men who suppressed the rebellion and to

sary the abundant distribution of Charity on | tion of American institutions, which usually the part of the Grand Army, but it was long ago demonstrated that the niggardly allow-A few of the old soldiers have written to ances or rating for disability, disease, or wounds decreed by the Government are to- European critic!) that in the American life who have subscribed the large fund necessary tally insufficient, and compel the Grand Army | which publishes itself in transatlantic dis- to carry out the beautiful idea of a gift from to make up the deficiency. These allowances their names on the list for a while, and they | are not in any case large enough to make them | more than a contribution towards the pension- to regret; and the prevailing accuracy furer's support, and hence the wisdom of the ther serves to throw into sharp relief the oc--founders of our Order in thus including Char- casional misconceptions which are to be met TRIBUNE for nothing to every old soldier, ity among the cardinal principles of the Order. especially one who is poor. That would be It is sometimes asserted that the vast sum paid to pensioners is a burden on the Nation. If the amount paid in charities by the Grand Army could be known it would reveal to these written us on the subject. We cannot carping critics the difference between a nigthis means of saying that we will not stop Grand Army last year relieved over 5,000 concerning America thirty years ago much ideal. Responsibility and order are of the comrades or their families through the open agency of relief funds or authorized Post contributions. The amount contributed by indinames from the list unless you feel able to | vidual members in response to urgent and immediate calls does not appear on the record, but it is well known that such would aggregate a total much larger than that officially published. necessity is inexorable, in our business as Doubtless thousands have suffered in silence well as in every other. All who are "absent | and waited perhaps in vain for the warm hand of Charity to relieve their wants.

The letters received by THE TRIBUNE abound in stories of grinding poverty. And how could it well be otherwise? They lost four years of opportunities of amassing wealth at a period when the foundation of nearly all tional subscriptions have been received by the great fortunes of these days were laid. They were denied the payment of money speaking of the middle States as compared last century has developed a mighty difference. \$1 00 through the failure of Congress to equalize with England, it is certainly safe to say that The men and women who form the French 1 00 the bounties due them from the Government, meat, flour, fruit, vegetables, and milk are Republic are children of the men and women afforded means enough, by proper investment, to have rendered them comfortable for life. In other cases, pension claims have been delayed difference. These are the chief mistakes with is a single inheritance, their traits are com-1 00 for many years, and the applicants, while which Americans are confronted in conversa- mon more or less to the whole nation, and may 1 00 awaiting their adjudication, have been compelled to struggle with actual poverty and want. Since the organization of the Grand Army the Posts have distributed thousands of Chittenden Post, No. 107, Dakota City, Neb., 1 00 | dollars in Charity. Yet the National Homes 100 are full to overflowing, and even the poor-1 00 houses are crowded, except where this Charity Gen. Jas. L. Jackson Post, 3, Owensboro', Ky 5 00 of the Grand Army has assumed to support the helpiess. The orphans' homes are also packed, \$30 80 | and what becomes of the widows in this ghastly . 83 35 struggle the Nation does not know and does \$119 15 | not seem to care. It is exceedingly difficult to give the full measure of relief to distressed comrades. The true veteran will do without bread, and even starve, rather than beg. The most constant vigilance is therefore required. in order to ferret out cases of absolute destituengaged in a constant struggle to provide for | the Government believed that their children | us, if the old high spirit is to breathed into reconnaissances and battles chronologically their own wants, and they often pass by the very door of a starving comrade without being frankly expressed opinion that we are not, as a dragging us downwards, away from the plane aware of his needs. The city and county year. It may be regarded as perfect for the and hence the need of more active efforts in dustry, commercial talent and energy, we are, away from our old ideal, that we need a spur, is years 1861-2, but incomplete for the years spreading and widening the work of Charity. of course, marvelous, unique; but other things easily seen if we do but compare our municipal 1863-4-5. We have used the best and most | As years go on the seeds of disease, implanted by exposure in the field, hard marches, sleepless nights, confinement in Southern pris-The chronological list, as compiled in the ons, &c., break out and develop and the old wounds reopen, so that Charity is sure to be a and who knows in the depths of his consciouscontinuing and ever-increasing work of the ness that he cannot truthfully deny any of Grand Army, devolving upon its members these accusations, but can only say: "Have greater and greater burdens. It is thus of the greatest importance that the membership should number of minor engagements for the re- include every soldier, in order that the burden | ceau and look at the statue of Liberty which and was too long delayed by the fears of memment is at last in a very nervous state success of the Order. The reverse has proved

may be the more equally distributed. The | Monsieur Bartholdi is making as a gift of the enlistment of the loyal women of the land in aid French nation to America. From every point of the Grand Army was an absolute necessity, bers of the Order that the organization of a There is also pleasure in examining the pro-National Society of women would hinder the for fear De Lesseps will dig his Panama to be the case. The work of Charity is and will be better performed by women. They America. will be of the greatest possible assistance in seeking out the deserving poor, and will be better able to ascertain the actual needs of destitute comrades. The actual collection and lighthouse would have an especially significant Hon. Dudley C. Faskell, which occurred last disbursement of the charities of the world are meaning; and the great number of small Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. His devotion to largely in the hands of noble women, who models, each a slight improvement upon the his public duty during the last session of Consomehow either have larger hearts or are more responsive to the appeals of the suffering than the sterner sex. We are confident that the idea of the size of the completed statue is, of which carried him off was invited. He was a work of Charity in the Grand Army will be course, implied in the fact that it is to serve as native of Vermont, educated at Vale College, enlarged fifty fold by the active aid, earnest a lighthouse; but, in spite of this, I had no and went to Kansas, while still a young man, in work, and loving devotion of the loyal women appreciation of its vast height until I saw, high 1855. He was a Republican in politics, and who compose the auxiliary Society. The Posts of the Grand Army should speedily form face of the statue against the sky. The sculp- one of the few men who always commanded these societies, and the ladies themselves, tor's studio is a workshop built at the base of the attention of the House when he arose to caring nothing for place or position, should so the statue, the whole standing in an open space speak. His form was fall and gaunt and his toil and labor that the whole Grand Army will near the Parc Monceau. The workshop is an arms were of extraordinary length, which he recognize their aid as quite as precious and beneficial now as in the darkest days of the to their work, and by large fragments of the ties he had a voice like a lion. Blount of THERE is one question in Congress upon rebellion. The work of Charity cannot be statue in various stages of progress. Several Georgia, a Democrat, remarked one day last whenever she gets away from the shores of which there is no two sides. The Mormons fully performed, indeed, without the helpful large tubs in one corner contain metal which, for winter during the heated discussion on the aid of women, and they will yet make it the some unexplained reason is more easily trans- tariff, after he had failed in two or three efforts aid of women, and they will yet make it the ported when hammered into tubs than when bright jewel in their crown of glory. Charity, left in sheets! In other corners are plaster roars so he smothers me." He gave it up and moreover, binds Fraternity and Loyalty insep- casts and wooden shaping blocks, which, to the Mormon Church will never be broken as arably together and assures the fulfillment by eye of the unitiated, are shapeless, but which long as it is allowed to gather into its treas- the Grand Army of its pledges. Its members mean to the workmen perhaps a hand, perury one-tenth of the earnings of 200,000 are to-day paying a larger share towards the baps a giant fold of drapery. In the center is support of the destitute Union soldiers and statue which now remains to be finished. those dependent on them, in proportion to Over this cast half a dozen joiners are fitting mittee of ten Senators and Members. their means, than is the Nation they saved. pieces of wood. When the wooden envelope THE current number of THE TRIBUNE, Yet, who of the two hundred thousand mem- is fitted exactly, (and the whole work is done our readers will observe, is 123. They will bers of the Grand Army has complained of with minute mathematical precision,) the their burdens or the demands made upon metal will be hammered over its wooden shapthem? The duties of the Grand Army are ing block until every little fold of drapery imperative. They are written in burning answers exactly the artist's purpose. Then the letters upon the hearts of its members: To see paper is numbered 124, 125 or 126, should that no soldier or soldier's widow or orphan with hundreds of strong little bolts to the comes to want! This is the illustration of the edges of the adjacent pieces of metal. But highest and grandest attribute of man: "The | these small bolts at the edges of the pieces greatest of these is Charity," and in the Grand | would be but a poor security against the Army, Charity is something more than mere storms to which the statue will be subalms-giving, for it partakes of the character of is exchanged for the post of light-house in a Heaven-born boon of justice and mercy. New York harbor, and every piece of metal is, any grant to any person, corporation, or State, upon The animating motive is the same as that therefore, strongly bolted into a great iron the fulfillment of certain specified consistions within which inspired the warrior's heart in the girder, which binds it to a massive central a fixed time, which shall not have been enrued by bour of bettle, when wounded and blank skeleton of iron. When the last piece of metal compliance with such conditions within the specihour of battle, when, wounded and bleeding skeleton of iron. When the last piece of metal himself, he rises on his mangled limb and the whole statue will be taken to pieces and carries a draught of water to some stricken shipped to America. comrade, or, it may be, to the fallen foe. Let Charity shine on with its radiant glory, and its

The principle of Charity constitutes the sec- | The Bartholdi Statue--- Monument to Lafavette---French Traits.

If Robert Burns had been an American citizeu, traveling in Europe in the year 1883, he would hardly have continued to wish for that gift which the gods in his own day withheld then clear that the glowing promises made by from mankind. It is now only too easy to see ourselves as others see us, not individually, erhaps, but as a nation, as a people whose activity and prosperity makes us conspicuous us beloved. Indeed, the frankness with which orphans would fall upon the shoulders of the otherwise well-bred Europeans express critical icans, might almost be regarded as an offset to the old charge that Americans as a race are Many held the opinion that the augmenta- boasters and braggarts. The accurate knowltion of the pension roll would render unneces- edge of American affairs and the just appreciacharacterize these criticisms, produces two different effects upon the listener. They oblige not be may choose to confess the same to the patches and correspondence, and becomes known in Europe through the experience of foreigners among us, there is much, very much, True, it is not many weeks since a reflective

young English woman asked a citizen of New more grave than sweet. The whole figure is York how we can possibly manage affairs in superbly full of calm strength. The hair is America, when we have the capital of the simply bound, not flying loose after the concountry on such an inconvenient island as ventional god less-of-liberty fashlon. In speak-Manhattan, out in the sea. But that was an ing of this severity, Monsieur Bartholdi himexceptional case of stupid ignerance, which was self has said: "I have been censured for the gardly contribution and absolute justice. The characteristic of the state of the English mind stern brow and rigid coffure; but that is my more than it is of the same English public mind at present. A much more noteworthy be not more sweet than serious, and in all her mistake is that which constantly comes up in traits, calm order must rule." conversation concerning the state of public education in America, in which it is usually assumed that, in the work of elementary education, we are far in advance of the European countries. In England and Germany intelliprevailing mistake is the belief that every- fallen away. thing is costlier in America than in Europe. Sweeping assertions are dangerous in this connection, of course, as in any other, but, in quite as cheap in America; that books, news- | whose earliest attempt to form a republic failed.

also were expected of us. THE BARTHOLDI STATUE. For an American who is irritated by the consciousness of this state of feeling on the part of the people among whom he is living. patience with us; we are very young," there is one keen pleasure attainable in Paris. He can go to the neighborhood of the Parc Monof view is this visit a pleasure. The statue is full of dignity and beauty, and is sufficiently complete to make its mere presence a pleasure. cesses and models which are here open to scrutiny; and there is profound comfort in reflecting upon the spirit which animates the nation in the work of preparing this superb gift for

The idea has long possessed Monsieur Bar-tholdi that, as in New York harbor all the ships of the world scener or later come to anchor, a figure of Liberty placed there as a very valuable man in the sudden death of the last, which may be seen in the studio, show gress, when he took a very prominent part in how patiently and how faithfully he has la-bored to express his ideal of Liberty. Some tem to such an extent that the fatal disease above the roof of one of the six-storied hotels was rapidly coming to the front as one of the which face the Parc Monceau, the great, calm | most prominent men in his party. He was entertaining place. It is occupied by workmen used frequently and vigorously in gesture when whom Monsieur Bartholdi has himself trained he spoke. Added to these personal peculiarithe great plaster cast of the last portion of the left Washington Monday morning-the remains plaster will be destroyed, and the last piece of finished piece of metal will be fitted into its place in the statue and fastened at the edges work has been finished and fitted into place,

mission widen and develop. Let the strong that goes on in this manifold studio, the gratihand of the veteran and the soft white hand | fication of his natural interest in a mechanical hand of the veteran and the soft white hand | fication of his natural interest in a mechanical | lands, by any such grantee or assigns, must be assoft woman be joined together in the determi- | process is by no means the only pleasure which | serted in courts of competent jurisdiction; and in nation that, come what will, the Nation shall an American finds in a visit to the Bartholdi not be disgraced by the meagerness of the statue, though the technical processes have all Government's provision for its disabled de- | the greater interest, because Parisian industry fenders, so long as the loyal men who saved hides itself away and cannot, in general, be so the Attorney-General shall thereupon have dethe country and the loyal women who leved it | easily found and studied as at home. Nor does | fended until final adjudication of the case. with equal devotion still survive. As the his pleasure consist only in the natural inter-Nation prospers and increases in power and est which he feels in the production of an wealth, this pittance to the soldier should be American light-house with its suggestion of increased. A grateful nation should make the our country's growing greatness and the vast bronzed heroes who saved the Nation an offer- and beneficent sweep of her commerce. His as bright and entertaining as ever. The prosthe less Remains of the Illinois ex-Prisonof soldiers, and they have the same right to
ers Association, at Decatur. Comrade McEiinstruct him as to the discharge of his duties

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for her respect and her faith in the Nation which she helped to found more than a century

The momory of Lafayette is not more warmly cherished in America than in France. That the French government forbade Lafayette to go to America; that Lafayette succeeded finally in going only by disgnising bimself as a courier and escaping to Bordeaux, where he waited half a year before venturing to sail away-all this is forgotten. That Lafayette first predicted the success of the revolt of the American colonies; that Lafayette, in concert with Franklin, obtained the effective co-operation of the army and navy of France during the last eighteen months of the Revolution; that Lafayette commanded the closing campaignthat of Virginia-against Lord Cornwaltis, and that the English general and his army surrendered before the combined forces of France and America-all this is proudly remembered by the people of the French Republic. When more than our social and moral qualities make the Lafavette statue was unveiled a few weeks ago at Pay, much stress was laid on the speeches of the occasion on Latayette's heroid views of America in conversation with Amer- and most efficient aid to America; and the speech of Mr. George Walker, the American consul-general in France, in describing the enthusiasm of Lafayette for the high principles which our country was destined to ambody, incidentally and unintentionally expressed the presententhusiasm of contributors to the Liberty statue for the same principles and for our preshim to admit to himself, at least, whether or ent honest struggle to live according to them. It is the French people, not the government, the young Republic to the older one, and they have given promptly, freely, with the best of grace in the world, not money only, but interest and cuthusiasm, in support of the artist's endeavor to embody his ideal of that liberty which is the vital principle of both Republics. The brow of the great face is calmly serious, almost stern. The mouth is clear out, firm, and essence of liberty. The face of my statue must In all the disorder of French polities, in the

incompleteness and sorrowful crudity of our own national life, the discovery is a startling one-that the old ideal of the Republic, the noble ideal that animated Lafayette and the gent persons, unless they have made recent founders of America, has yet that potent careful study of the subject, usually believe | vitality which inspires a nation and an artist. that we have universal and compulsory educa- And it is a beautiful thing that France, the tion. Under these circumstances, the thought | land which, in our great crisis, sent us a man of the vast negro population of the South and to help us create a nation, sends us now, in the large foreign population in such Northern our great prosperity, another gift, a superb and Middle States that have no efficient compul- work of art, to call us back to the old ideal from sory law, is by no means refreshing. Another | which, in her estimation, we have somewhat

NATIONAL LIFE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES. In the national life of the two countries the papers, postage, and railroad fares are decidedly | They are richer for their inheritance of the cheaper, and that for good shoes and ordinary experience and tradition of French forefathfabrics for common wear there is little or no | ers upon French soil; the national inheritance tion with intelligent Europeans. The excel- be thought of as French traits. But who are lence of our general primary education is over- the children of the men of the Revolution? estimated, which is humiliating, and the cost | Only a little portion of the men who make the of living is exaggerated, which is unimportant. American Nation of to-day. There are Mor-There is, on the other hand, an exasperat- mons in Utah whose ancestors in their Welsh ingly accurate knowledge among Europeans of homes had learned not a word of English when the defects and scandals of our Government, Lafayette helped Washington found the Amergeneral and local; of our book-pirating pro- ican Nation. There are Scandinavians in pensities, and want of an international copy- Michigan and Minnesota who will never learn right law; of the worthlessness of our collegi- our language. There are negroes in the South ate degrees; of the ease with which uneducated | whose ancestors were savages in Africa when persons enter the learned professions, and the France was already the most civilized country apardonable enthusiasm with which several | in the world. There are Dutch towns in Penn-Europeans who are justly despised in their sylvania which have never become thoroughly own country have been received in America. Americanized, having been founded by men There is, moreover, a widespread and only too | whose rulers sold them for the purpose of just belief, that we are too much absorbed in | crushing our heped-for nation out of existence; money-getting to be duly awake to our own and these men rule us not by the weight of highest interests, and that for this reason our | their massive vote alone, but by the moral and liferature and our social life are in many re- social atmosphere which they have uncouspects poor and crude, while the whole national | sciously created in the Republic, and by the tion. The members of the Grand Army are life is by no means that which the founders of demand which they unconsciously make upon would make of the noble heritage bequeathed | them or their children, if their dead weight of to them. In short, there is a wide-spread, ignorance and alien feeling is to be kept from youthful nation, to-day fulfilling the promise of liberal self-government on which our Angloboards of charities relieve only those who apply, of our infancy. In material prosperity; in in- Saxon forefathers stood. That we have fallen government with that of England, whose progress has not been checked by millions of incoming foreigners, but whose self-government has steadily improved, carried on by men who have grown richer in tradition and experience; and, while we are bravely facing our heavy task, and striving with our best energy to lift our burden of ignorance and hold ourselves to a high standard, there is keen pleasure in the thought that France keeps her old faith in us, and looking with keen but friendly eye upon our struggle, our difficulty, our crudity, and those traits of our character which must of necessity be repugnant to French taste, still says in the words of Monsieur Bartholdi: "Many strangers are among and many of them know nothing of the early history, but the real America exists in spite of this. Liberty will go once more from the old world to the new, and, sooner or later, all the ships of the world will sail under her torch."

Oblinary.

HON. DUDLEY C. HASKELL. The State of Kansas and Congress has lost a sat down.

There were few men in Washington who had a more flattering promise of future greatness than Mr. Haskell. The funeral train being escorted to Lawrence, Kan., by a com-

He was but 41 years of age when he died-at the zenith of his powers. He leaves a widow and family of small children in but moderate circumstances.

Important Bill Introduced by Gen. Resecrans. General Rosecrans introduced the following bill in the House last week:

A bill to provide for the disposition of public lands withdrawn from entry and sale under authority of law, and to determine claims respecting them in certain cases.

atives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all reserves of public lands from the operation of the general land laws, made to satisfy

fied time, shall, isso facto, revert to the public do-main and be subject to the general land laws as if never reserved. SEC. 2. That in every such case of lapse of the AN OLD FRIEND.

But entertaining as it is to observe the work

specified time the Secretary of the Interior shall promptly give public notice thereof, and that such reverting lands are subject to the general land laws

SEC. 3. That all claims to any such reverting every suit for this purpose any pre-emptor, home-stender, or other party interested shall have a right to be heard; and the United States shall be made a party defendant, whose interests and authority SEC. 4. That this act shall apply to all such re-

The Atlantic Monthly for 1884 promises to be

serves existing on and after its passage.